TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 29. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. JULY 26, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.25; No. 2 garlicky, new, $1.18¼; July, 1.16¾.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 73c per bu for carlots.

Cob corn, old, is quotable at about $3.50 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot, with offerings on spot light and demand on a parity.

Closing prices were: Contract, spot, 73½c; No. 4, spot, 72; No. 2, spot, 75.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3 white, 46@46½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 92-96c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and conditions, 75@90.

Millfeed.—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—The receipts of desirable qualities of old hay there is a fair demand at $17 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladies, 29@30; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 27@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@27; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia rolls, 25@26; storepacked, 25@26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23@24; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23@24; Western, 23; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 26@27c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@25; do, do, white leghorns, per lb., 23@24; do, old roosters, per lb., 14@16; springers, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb. 38@40; do, do, 1¾ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 34@36; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 30@32; do, white leghorns, 1¼ lbs. and over, per lb., 34@35; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 28@32. Ducks, old, pekings, 3½ lbs. and over, fat, per lb. 20c; do, do, puddle, per lb., 20; do, do, muscovy, per lb., 18@20; do, do, smaller and poor, per lb., 18; do, spring, 3 lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25. Pigeons, young, per pr., 30c; do, old, per pr., 30.

Potatoes—Native, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2; No. 2, per 100 lbs., $1@1.15; do, No. 1, per bu. baskt., $1.25; do, No. 2, per bu. bskt., 60@65c; Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $3.50; do, do, No. 2, $1.50@1.75; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, do, No. 2, $1.50; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $3; do, do, No. 2, $1.50; culls, all sections, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.56½; No. 2 red winter, $1.29¾; No. 2 hard winter, $1.30¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.47½; No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.31½, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 3 white, $1¾c; No. 2 mixed, $1¾, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 47½@48c.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@25; shipping, $21@23.

Eggs—New Jersey, hennery whites, extra fancy uncandled selection, 41@44c; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 39@41; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@32.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 37¼@38c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37; firsts (88 to 91 score), 33½@36; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25½@26.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20½; State whole milk twins, fresh, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20½.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — Lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.20@1.25; do garlicky, $1.10@1.13.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 45½@46.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 for export, 72½@73¼c; No. 3, 71½@72½; No. 4, 69½@70½.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 38c; nearby prints, fancy, 44@47.

Eggs—Nearby extra, firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 25; Western extra, firsts, 27½; do, first, 25; fancy selected, packed, 35@37.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 26@30c; do, leghorns, 24@27; spring chickens, not leghorns, 36@45; do, leghorns, 25@32, old roosters, 17@19; ducks, white pekings, 20@22; do, mixed colors, 14@18.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9½c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8½@9; fair to good, 8@8½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—Ready sale for fat lambs. No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 10@11; poor and heavy lambs, 9@10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; common to fair, 3@4; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

Hogs—Straight, 10@11c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 11@12.

PITTSBRGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $11.30@11.40; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.80@11.90.

In That Sense.

Heck—Your wife is certainly a remarkable woman.

Peck—Think so?

Heck—Indeed I do. Don't you?

Peck—Well, she certainly is able to make more remarks than any other woman I know.—Boston Evening Transcript.

If They're Pretty.

Little Freely (looking at typewriter in his father's office)—What makes typewriters go, papa?

Papa—Your mother.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. G. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox, Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse — Virginia

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets
Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it. Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery — inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

U. S. APPROVES HAGUE ATTITUDE

Not to Encourage Citizens to Acquire Seized Property

BALTIC IS TURNED DOWN

Conference Adjourns After Drafting Reasons For Its Failure—Baltic Solution Rejected.

The Hague.—The United States Government figured in the closing scene of The Hague Conference, which Thursday passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia. M. Cattier, Belgium, made the statement at the final session at the Peace Palace that he was authorized by the American Charge d'Affaires to say that the American Government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted whereby the Governments engaged not to assist any of their citizens in attempts to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and which had been confiscated since November, 1917.

The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct with regard to property expropriated in Russia.

The resolution gave rise to some debate. France, through M. Alphand, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs." France's idea was that, although the property had been seized by the Bolsheviki, it was legally left in the possession of foreigners and that in the resolution the present tense of the verb should clearly record this fact. The amendment was rejected.

The Baltic States did not succeed in their efforts to have set up some machinery for possible continuance of the work at The Hague. Believing the Russian project for recognition of debts and the right of compensation for confiscated property was a logical basis for an eventual accord with Russia, the Baltic States wanted to create some organization for receiving the Moscow Government's reply as to whether the newest proposals of its Hague delegates was officially ratified.

This organization, the Netherlands Government, for instance, it was pointed out, could then transmit the reply to all the other Governments, and, if favorable, it could serve as a foundation for renewed negotiations and perhaps another conference. The Baltic delegates were firmly convinced of the necessity of losing no opportunity to provide for the regeneration of Russia. They were induced, however, not to push their point, and the matter did not arise at the closing session of the conference, which adjourned after the property resolution and a series of reports were adopted.

Three separate documents explaining why the subcommissions on private property, credits and debts failed to reach any conclusions which would serve as a basis for a general agreement with Russia were among the reports. The fourth document, a general survey, declared the new Russian proposal could not form the foundation for an agreement because it did not embody any working rules or machinery or any guarantees which could insure the discharge of the obligations the Russians proposed to undertake.

STATUE "2,000 YEARS OLD".

Sculptor Says It Appears To Be Work Of Greek Master.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Buried three feet below a water main which had not been disturbed since it was laid 38 years ago, workmen have found a statue, declared to be "pure Greek and 2,000 years old," at Greystone, Samuel Untermyers country place.

Isidore Konti, sculptor, after a careful examination, declared that in his opinion the work not only was real Greek, but it was too good to have been done by any but a master. The statue is of a woman and stands about four feet six inches without the head, which had been broken off.

The head was found first. Later the left hand was found, and still later the rest of the body, all intact.

No theory for the presence of the statue has been advanced either by the police or art experts who have seen it.

POST-WAR COURT TO MEET.

French And Germans Will Submit Cases To Arbitration.

Geneva.—The French and German Court of Arbitration, instituted according to the Treaty of Versailles, will meet Saturday in the Palace of the Federal Tribunal, Lausanne. Its object will be to settle international law suits concerning the two countries. Twelve cases will be pleaded by lawyers from Paris, Metz and Strasbourg against a group of German lawyers. The meetings of the court will be public. The cases will deal mostly with the disposal of German-owned property in Alsace-Lorraine.

TRAIN KILLS BRIDGE GUARDS.

Two Bodies Found On Western Ry. Tracks Near Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.—Edward Hagler and Herman West were found dead, presumably killed by a train, near the Pintlala creek bridge of the Western Railway, 10 miles from Montgomery.

The men were guarding the bridge. It is said they went to sleep on the tracks and were run over by a freight train. The sheriff and coroner are investigating

ISSUES INVOLVED IN STRIKES OF RAILROAD SHOPMEN AND MINERS

The railroad shop craftsmen struck as a protest against a ruling of the Labor Board cutting their pay approximately 20 per cent.

Peace negotiations have failed because the railroads refuse, while agreeing on all else, to re-establish the seniority rights of the strikers.

The men are now charging the railroads with using this weapon to punish the men for quitting their jobs.

Railroad officials insist that, the Labor Board having "outlawed" the strikers, the latter have forfeited their rights.

More than 600,000 coal-mine workers struck when both the soft and hard coal operators refused to negotiate a new national wage agreement.

First the miners and then the operators declined to enter an interstate conference for the purpose of making a new contract.

Arbitration proposed by the Government was rejected outright by the miners, but accepted conditionally by anthracite operators and a majority of the soft-coal producers.

Mine workers demand a central competitive field wage agreement as a basis for a national scale, but refuse in any event to return to work at a reduced wage.

The miners are willing to go back to their jobs at the old rate of pay pending a report from a fact-finding commission.

Passing over arbitration, the operators insist upon local district wage agreements.

The Government now calls upon the operators to reopen the mines, promising military protection to strike-breakers.

This move, the mine workers say, is an effort to smash the union by means of a "military dictatorship."

ASKS STATES TO PROTECT MINES

President Also Offers U. S. Support Where Needed

TELEGRAPHS GOVERNORS

Secretary Weeks Also Prepared To Intervene Without Invitation By States Where Situation Warrants. Government Links Mine And Rail Strikes.

Washington.—In the name of the common welfare and the paramount need of the American people for the production and transportation of a fuel supply, President Harding, through telegrams, called upon the Governors of 28 coal States to furnish protection and safeguards to men and employers willing to resume work in the industry, notwithstanding the mine workers' strike. To the efforts of the States in this direction, he said, "the Federal Government pledges to you every assistance at its command."

Behind the telegrams there loomed the definite indication of a Government decision to obtain the resumption of transportation and mining, both hampered by labor walkouts which high Government officials consider inter-connected and associated.

Replying to a question, Attorney General Daugherty said:

"Naturally, there's a relationship between the railroad and coal situations, whether inspired or conspired, I am not saying."

The text of the President's telegram to Governors of 28 coal-producing States, asking their aid toward reopening of the mines, follows:

The proposal of the Federal Government to the United Mine Workers and the various coal operators, whose mines are under suspension, to submit all questions in dispute to a national coal commission for arbitration has been declined. The mine workers declined as a body. The majority of the bituminous operators pledged unqualified acceptance. The anthracite operators filed unconditional acceptance. A minority of the bituminous operators accepted the principle of arbitration, but made specifications which could not be considered. I had proposed that the operators and mine workers in dispute should immediately resume coal production under the wage scales and working conditions which prevailed at the time of the strike on last April 1; that every question in dispute should go to a national commission to be composed of three representatives of the mine workers, three representatives of the operators and five representatives of the American people. It was proposed to make the commission the final authority on all disputes until next March, and meanwhile the commission was to inaugurate a searching inquiry into every phase of the coal industry, in order to recommend the way to maintain understandings between workmen and employers, to promote a steady employment and assure a continuous and ample fuel supply.

The failure to secure the acceptance of this proposal for a voluntary adjustment left me no other course but to invite the mine operators to return to their mines and resume activities.

I trust you will find it consistent to second this invitation, if you have not already done so, with the invitation to all miners and operators to resume their work. This invitation should be accompanied by such assurance of maintained order and the protection of lawful endeavor as will give assurance to everybody concerned. I want to convey to you in this message the assurance of the prompt and full support of the Federal Government whenever and wherever you find your own agencies of law and order inadequate to meet the situation.

Your State government and the Federal Government are jointly responsible for maintained conditions under which free men, willing to work, may work in safety. We are responsible for the production and the transportation of a fuel supply ample for the necessities of the American people and the public utilities which serve them, particularly the railways engaged in interstate commerce. We must have ample coal to maintain industrial activity; we must have the coal necessary to the health, security and the activity of all the people. I recite to you these details because it is important to have it understood how far the Federal Government has gone in seeking a voluntary adjustment. Thus far there has been no challenge of the right of workers to decline employment or the right of the employers to hire as they elect.

Our present duty is to guarantee security in the exercise of these rights, security in all lawful operations and afford a safe opportunity for that production and distribution demanded by the necessities of the American people.

There has been no Government assumption of a part in the dispute between organized workers and organized employers. I did offer the only available agency which I know to effect a settlement, and these good offices have not availed.

It becomes necessary, therefore, in the name of common welfare, to invite protection in the fulfillment of that obligation which attaches to an American industry engaged in providing any public necessity and to afford security to all men alike who are ready and willing to work and serve the common need. No cause is so important as that of common welfare and there must be the suppression of every unlawful hindrance to the service of that cause. To the task of lawful protection and the maintenance of order the Federal Government pledges to you every assistance at its command.

WARREN G. HARDING.

"COWBOY" BURNED AT STAKE.

Youngster's Playmates Poured Gasoline On Him.

Cleveland.—Authorities are investigating the death of a seven-year-old boy, said to have been burned at the stake by companions during a game of "Indian."

The boy, Billy Durbin, was a "cowboy." He was "captured" by the "Indians," and tied to the stake. One of his playmates, it is said, playfully piled wood about the "captive," and poured gasoline over it.

PLANES FOR FOREST DUTY.

Seven Assigned By War Department To Fight Fire Peril.

Washington.—Seven army airplanes were assigned by the War Department to patrol the Oregon forests, as a defense against forest fires. The Oregon patrol will be conducted by the Air Service personnel from Crissy Field, San Francisco, and Mather Field, Mills, Cal. Seven pilots and 20 enlisted men have been assigned to the work. The patrol will operate for the next 60 days, or until the end of the forest-fire season.

POINCARE DELAYS PARLEY.

Discussion Of German Finances With Lloyd George Deferred.

Paris.—Premier Poincare notified Lloyd George that he could not set a date for a meeting in London to discuss the German financial crisis until he had an interview with members of the Guarantees Committee of the Reparations Commission.

WOULD TRY WAR GUILTY.

Poincare Says Occupation Of Germany Will Not End Before.

Paris.—French occupation of German territory will not end until the German war guilty are tried in the courts of France, and, if convicted, delivered up to the Government, Premier Poincare told a delegation of the League of Nations.

SOVIET PLANS SUBMITTED.

Hope For Resumption Of The Hague Conference Now Seen.

The Hague.—Hope for the resumption of the Hague economic conference was seen here when the Russian delegation, which attended the full plenary session, submitted new proposals, regarding Russia's settlement of private property claims.

LABOR LEADER SENTENCED.

Convicted Of Extorting Money To Settle Strike.

Chicago.—Fred Mader, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, who was recently convicted of extorting money to settle a strike, was sentenced to serve one year in the county jail and fined $1,000. Mader is now on trial with other labor leaders for the murder of a policeman.

BURNS' WIDOW LOSES.

Mother Of Gloria Swanson Defeated In Claim For Fortune.

Los Angeles.—The jury in the contest over the will of Matthew P. Burns rendered a verdict that the shoe merchant was mentally incompetent when he made a will leaving the bulk of his $100,000 estate to his widow, the mother of Gloria Swanson, film actress. The contest was brought by Burns' blood relatives.

DENBY NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH

Airplane Falls 4,000 Feet With Secretary

TRIP IN CHINESE CRAFT

Airplane Engine Fails 4,000 Feet Above Jagged Peaks In China; Machine Dashed To Pieces, But Occupants Are Uninjured.

Peking.—Secretary Edwin Denby, of the American Navy, narrowly escaped death here in an airplane accident. He was flying at a height of 4,000 feet over the Great Wall when the engine of the plane broke down. The machine was demolished in landing, but Mr. Denby and others in the plane were uninjured.

The plane, which was wrecked, belonged to the Chinese Government and had seen service in the recent fighting between Generals Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin. Secretary Denby emphasized, however, that he had made the flight at his own suggestion, and that he did not go as the guest of the Peking administration.

The forced landing, made in the heart of the hills traversed by the Great Wall, was a thrilling end to a spectacular flight.

In the plane with Mr. Denby were Capt. Robert Bruce and Commander George Simpson, of the American Navy, and Charles Dolan, of Boston, who piloted the machine.

After circling over Peking, Mr. Denby suggested that they proceed to the Great Wall and follow its course. Suddenly the gasoline feed clogged and the pistons stopped while the party was over a series of jagged peaks and crags.

Pilot Dolan started to volplane downward, seeking a landing place. Finally he located what appeared to be comparatively clear space in the midst of the hills. Here the plane was brought to earth, only to be wrecked against the rocks that strewed the ground. Secretary Denby was the first man clear of the machine.

The party walked to Nankow station where they telephoned their plight to Peking and a special train was sent to bring them back to the capital.

HUGHES MAY HEAD MISSION.

U. S. To Send Ablest Diplomats To Conference.

Washington.—If plans now under consideration materialize, the delegation of the United States to the fifth Pan-American conference to be held next March in Santiago will be headed by Secretary Hughes and will include in its membership some of the country's ablest diplomatists.

Although officials said it was too early to make definite decisions, it was indicated that Mr. Hughes hoped to be able to attend the conference not only to give further evidence of the desire of Washington for Pan-American co-operation, but also to take part in discussions of the important international problems on the conference program.

WORLD WAR ON COCAINE.

International Organization To Fight Menace Planned.

Paris.—An international organization for the control and prevention of the growing menace of cocaine is proposed by the French Academy of Medicine.

It is pointed out that large quantities of cocaine are being distributed to the world's markets by Germany, Central America and Mexico. Despite 600 arrests in France last year, the penalties have been insufficient to halt the traffic. The French Academy of Medicine has appointed a commission to frame regulations and to consult the proper authorities in the United States and elsewhere on the problem.

SLEMP'S COUSIN AGREED ON.

T. Crockett Bowen To Be Republican Candidate For Congress.

Norton, Va.—Crockett Bowen, lawyer, of Tazewell, and first cousin of Bascon Slemp, was agreed upon by Republican leaders at confernces as candidate for Congress to replace Slemp on the Republican ticket.

WOULD PLANT NO COTTON.

Senator Suggests Plan For Starving Out Boll Weevils.

Washington.—A plan for starving out the army of boll weevils that yearly attack the Southern cotton crop was suggested by Senator Smith, of South Carolina. He urged that cotton planters east of the Mississippi unite to plant no cotton at all for a year.

AIRMAN REACHES INDIA.

Major Blake On Around World Flight Arrives At Bushire.

Karachi, British India — Major Blake, the British round-the-world aviator, arrived here from Bushire, having successfully covered another leg of his long journey.

2,000 REBELS CAPTURED.

Sligo And Thurles Reported Cleared Of Irish Irregulars.

London.—Two thousand irregular prisoners have been captured up to date by Irish Free State troops, according to a Central News dispatch from Dublin. Sligo and Thurles have been cleared of rebels. Fighting continues in the region of Limerick. The city is isolated.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Norfolk.—Members of the former One Hundred and Fifteenth Ambulance Company, which served through the World War with the Twenty-Ninth Division, are forming a new National Guard ambulance unit here, twenty-eight men having already signed up.

Harrisonburg.—Camp Shenandoah, one of the largest camps for boys in the State, conducted by the Harrisonburg Rotary Club on the Shenandoah River, is now in full swing, the new dining hall and other equipment having been dedicated with impressive ceremonies.

Harrisonburg.—Admitting that he carried three hacksaw blades to his father, who is confined in the county jail here for violation of the prohibition act, Alvin Newman, aged 14, was sentenced to the State Reformatory by Magistrate Devier on a charge of attempting to aid in the escape of a prisoner from jail.

Norfolk.—Norfolk's population has increased nearly 10,000 since the 1920 census was taken. This is shown by the latest report of the United States Census Bureau, at Washington. The 1920 figures gave Norfolk a population of 115,770. The population at present, the bureau says, is 124,915, which represents a gain of 9,132.

Lynchburg.—The residence of Albert G. Dodson, near Lone Jack, Campbell county, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Dodson was severely burned when she attempted to kindle a cooking stove fire with gasoline. The gasoline exploded throwing the oil over Mrs. Dodson and throughout the room. The house had just been built at a cost of $800, and Dodson had no insurance.

Williamsburg.—On charge of illicit distilling, Leonard McDaniel, about 30 years of age, was arrested near the reservoir in York county, Monday by prohibition officers. He is now out on bail to await the action of the York county grand jury. McDaniel has a wife and several children. Prohibition Officer Crute led the raid, accompanied by R. J. Gasco and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Charles, of York.

Norfolk.—If you are not a professional tennis player and in playing the game on Sunday you merely do so for amusement and recreation, you are not violating the Sunday labor law. Police Justice Harry Cuthriell so ruled in Portsmouth in passing upon the cases of four tennis players from the West Park View, who had been haled into court for playing tennis on Sunday.

Warrenton.—At Gainsville, twelve miles from here, in Prince William county, Thomas Meredith, justice of the peace, was knocked down and fatally shot four or five times by a negro on whom he was serving a warrant. Mr. Meredith died instantly from the several shots. The negro escaped. The deceased was the only surviving brother of the late Congressman E. E. Meredith, who represented this district in Congress for years.

Harrisonburg.—Three persons were injured, one of them seriously, when a light touring car got beyond control of the driver and overturned on a pile of rocks near here Sunday night. Miss Lillian Moore, of Bridgewater, is in the hospital here suffering with cuts and bruises. She struck the rock pile when thrown out of the car. Her physician states that she may have an injured spine. The other two occupants of the car are confined to their homes with minor injuries.

Newport News.—Potato growers of Tidewater Virginia, members of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, next year will buy their Maine potato seed collectively from reliable seed men, will buy certified seed, will treat the seed before cutting, and will have a skilled representative in Maine to see that the square deal is given them, it was decided at the meeting of potato growers here. Farmers from all parts of "Potato Virginia" were here to take part in the meeting. C. G. Crockett, president of the Peninsula Bureau, presided. Nelson S. Rue, secretary of the State organization, acted as secretary of the meeting.

Lynchburg.—Owners of commercial peach orchards in the central Piedmont section are not a little disturbed over the prospect of moving the crop during the next few weeks, being fearful of the movement because of the railroad strike. Many of the early varieties have been moved, but the Elbertas and other fine varieties are soon to be ready for movement, and the orchard owners will lose many thousands of dollars if there is any time lost in getting the peaches to the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets.

Charlottesville.—Castings for the seismograph to be installed in the observatory of the University of Virginia have been completed in an iron foundry here from patterns made in the department of engineering, but the finishing of these parts will be delayed until the school reopens in September. Tests that have been made at the observatory on the top of Mount Jefferson show that the climate of the university is almost ideal for the location of the delicate instrument for the detection of earthquakes on the other side of the planet.

Bedford, Va.—While E. C. Burks and W. W. Berry were fishing near Apple Orchard this week they came upon a large black bear. As soon as the bear took in the situation it retreated hastily up the mountain.

Petersburg.—Officers Carter, Bowman and Johnson, of Chesterfield county, captured two more stills on Hickory road, about eight miles from Petersburg. Two white men—Henry Miller and J. J. Carrington—were arrested in connection with the still. Both men were sent on by Magistrate Snead after a hearing. Both stills were taken at the same time on the same farm in Chesterfield county.

Lynchburg.—Walter Doss was convicted in the Circuit Court of Campbell, of the murder of Otto E. Linfors, of Crewe, just outside of Lynchburg, June 1. He was sentenced to twelve years in prison. After his sentence, Doss left the court room smiling. The State asked for first-degree murder conviction and an eighteen-year term, admitting that Doss could scarcely have been convicted but for his confession.

Staunton.—Staunton is the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, but his townspeople, or at least that portion of them who attended the Kiwanis Rotary charity baseball game, repudiated him when they paid $46 for an autographed photograph of President Harding, while Wilson's brought only $26. An autographed baseball, a gift of Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis slugger, brought $24. All proceeds from game and auctions go to the $4,000 campaign fund of the Salvation Army, now about complete.

Danville.—Seven men surprised at an illicit still found in full operation near Motley's station, Pittsylvania county, ran when three officers put in their appearance. Each officer singled out a man and ran them down. William and Jack Worley, brothers, were caught, also Orlando Short. The still was one of sixty gallons capacity, copper. Liquor was running from the condenser, and about a gallon of white lightning had been made when the raid was made.

Petersburg.—Gasoline in Petersburg will be a scarce fluid unless the strike situation clears up, according to a statement made by one of the largest retail dealers of the city. He said his supply, as well as many others, had just about been exhausted, and Petersburg may soon be back to the old-time horse and buggy days. Thousands of barrels have been ordered by local dealers, but the cars are held up on the road, just where, they do not know.

Harrisonburg.—Three members of one family near Yancey, 20 miles from here, were arrested charged with violation of the State prohibition act and are being held for the action of the Grand Jury. Ahaz Shifflett was captured with a 50-gallon still in operation. His uncle, Arthur Shifflet, sold a pint of moonshine to one of the officers and is charged with selling liquor. Reuuben Shifflett, another member of the family, sold a quart of moonshine to one of the officers. The arrests were made by Chief Inspector H. D. Brown, assisted by F. C. Palmer, J. C. Elliot and J. C. Bokey, all of the State Prohibition Department, and Sheriff Dilliard and Deputies Fawley and Lucas. The officers expressed themselves as pleased with results, so far, of their raid on the mountain region near Yancey, which is a favorite section for distilling operations.

Norton.—Throwing to the winds Slemp's self-effacement telegram, and taking a chance that he will accept to prevent a bitter fight for the nomination, the Ninth district Republican convention, amidst scenes of excitement, took the bull by the horns and renominated Representative Bascom Slemp as the party's candidate for Congress from this stronghold of Southern Republicanism. Slemp's renomination followed a dramatic situation which developed with startling swiftness after the convention had convened. T. Crockett Bowen, cousin of George C. Peery, the Democratic candidate, who was agreed upon as the successor of Slemp by the leaders in a practically all-night conference, sent a telegram to James Bowen, his cousin, turning down flatly the suggestion of his nomination. A motion was suddenly made for an adjournment for dinner and when the convention reconvened someone called for nominations. Bristol City, the first on the list, yielded to Smythe county, and Robert G. Anderson walked forward and placed in nomination the name of Bascom Slemp. There was a whoop, a thousand shouts, a stamping of feet and then the band struck up a lively air. When the tumult quieted down it was moved that Slemp be nominated by acclamation, and this was done amidst another noisy demonstration. Will Slemp accept the nomination in view of his many telegrams announcing that he is done with Congress? That question is on almost every lip.

Williamsburg.—Dr. L. C. Lindsley, an alumnus of William and Mary College, has been designated associate professor of chemistry, his service to begin next September, according to an announcement from Dr. Chandler's office. Dr. Lindsley served as principal of the Chase City and Charlotte Agricultural High Schools, after his graduation in 1908. In 1919, he entered Cornell, where he was an assistant in the chemistry department, and from which he graduated in June of this year, with the degree of Ph. D.

Harrisonburg.—Waste acid thrown from the window of a storage battery department of a local garage struck Lynwood Curry, 13-year-old son of A. P. Curry, who was playing under the window, and inflicted serious wounds about the face. Aside from the burns received, it is feared by the physicians that the acid entered one of the boy's eyes and may cause him to lose sight. The lad was treated at the hospital and then removed to the home of his parents. It will be several days before the extent of the injuries can be determined.

RADIO

HOW TO CONSTRUCT SIMPLE RADIO SETS

Materials That Are Necessary and Method of Assembling and Mounting Them.

For those who would like to construct a simple nonregenerative vacuum tube receiver, the details of several sets will be given, before taking up the explanation of the vacuum tube as an amplifier. The circuits which will be described depend upon the vacuum tube for a detector or as a rectifier not having the additional function of an oscillator.

The first set described will be that of a tuning coil mounted on a horizontal base board. The following material is necessary for its construction:

The Tuning Coil.

A piece of cardboard tubing, outside diameter, three inches, and five inches long. It will cost about 10 cents.

One hundred feet of No. 22 DCC magnet wire. Cost about 25 cents.

One standard slider to fit ½ by ¾-inch brass rod. Cost about 40 cents.

A six-inch length of ¾ by ¼-inch square brass rod. Cost about 20 cents.

Two circular blocks of wood, whose diameter is just equal to the inside

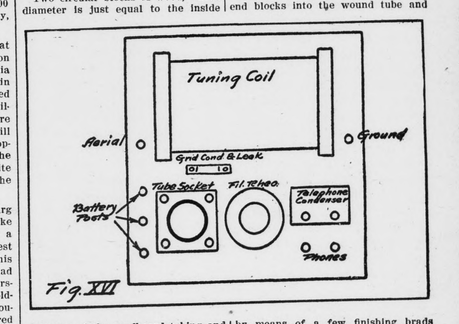

Fig. XVI

diameter of the cardboard tubing and between ⅜ and ½ inch thick.

Two binding posts. Some orange shellac.

The Detector.

A type U V Radiotron vacuum tube which sells for $5.

The standard vacuum tube socket costing about $1.

A filament rheostat of 6-11 ohms resistance costing about $11.

A combination grid condenser and grid leak for the U V 200 Radiotron costing 55 cents.

In addition a phone condenser costing 50 cents.

One pair of Murdock No. 56 receivers costing $6.

For mounting on base board:

One piece of wood eight inches square.

Five binding posts.

This set requires, of course, an "A" battery to light the vacuum tube filament and a "B" battery to furnish the plate potential. The "A" battery should be a six-volt storage battery of not less than 20 ampere hours' capacity. One 22½-volt "B" battery unit is necessary for a source of plate potential.

Assembling the Coil.

Starting one-half inch from one end of the cardboard tube, wind on the No. 22 DCC wire until within one-half inch of the other end of the tube. Fasten one end of the winding to the tube, but allow some surplus wire on the other end for making a connection. After the winding is in place apply a thin coat of orange shellac to hold the turns in place.

Assemble the circular-cut pieces of wood in the geometrical center of

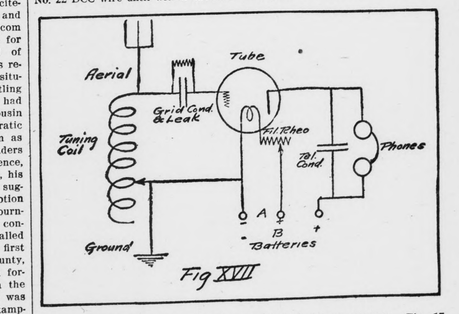

Fig XVII

square blocks and then shellac or varnish them for appearance' sake.

When thoroughly dry slip the two end blocks into the wound tube and by means of a few finishing brads driven through the cardboard tube fasten the end blocks to the wound tube.

The slider is to be mounted on top of the coil and should be capable of making contact with any turn of the wire on the tube. In order to remove the insulation from the wire, just under the rod where the slider moves back and forth wrap a piece of sandpaper around a thin piece of wood and, using another piece of wood as a guide, sandpaper the insulation from the winding.

Drill a hole one-eighth inch in diameter through the slider rod about one-fourth inch in from each end so that the rod is fastened in place; see that the contact finger on the bottom of the slider can at all times make good contact with the windings. Mount a binding post on either end of the coil, attaching one by means of a wire to the slider rod and the other to the end of the wire wound on the tube, and the tuning coil is complete.

Mounting the Set on Base Board.

It is only necessary now to mount the component parts on the base board and connect them up.

Fig. 16 shows the relative positions of the instrument mounted on an eight-inch square base board, with the actual wiring diagram. Fig. 17 shows a schematic diagram of the wiring of the same set.

The typical germ cell is a microscopic globular body consisting of cell substance, called cytoplasm, in the midst of which is imbedded a mass called the nucleus.

SHORT FLASHES

San Francisco is receiving concerts broadcast at Schenectady, N. Y.

In New York a squad of soldiers was drilled in an armory uptown at the commands of a superior on Governor's island.

At the Pacific coast seaside resorts, instead of burying themselves in the sand, the young ladies clamp on their earpieces and kill time between swims listening to radio music.

Educational experts say that radio will prove of great assistance in the development of the minds of subnormal children. The great obstacle in their education has been inability to arouse interest. It is believed that radio will greatly stimulate such interest.

And now it is the dentists who are profiting by radio. It is a great advantage to keep the mind of a patient off his troubles. When a radio ear-piece is clamped on, what registers on the ears of the sufferer makes him more or less indifferent to what is going on in his mouth. Great possibilities for the soothing talker.

MANY FAKE RADIO PROJECTS

Swindling Promoters Are Taking Advantage of the Popular Enthusiasm and Robbing Small Investors.

"Millions were lost in oil, but there will be many millions more lost in radio," predicts Alexander Eisemann, president of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce.

The radio situation, Mr. Eisemann points out, is well on the way to parallel the oil boom, and in the wake of the tremendous enthusiasm generated, unscrupulous promoters and so-called "experts" are relieving small investors of their savings.

"Several cases have come to my attention within the last few months," continued Mr. Eisemann, "and in the interest of fair play and the general good, I urge the widest publicity of this warning.

"Hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country think that radio is a 'gusher,' that it brings back in dividends many times the principal